(b) and (c) Government have framed an Export Policy for the period 1992-97 with a view to promote exports, including those of agricultural commodities. Besides, a host of export incentives are being given to both the private and public sectors in the form of tax incentives as well as promotional measures adopted by various commodity Boards like Spices Board, Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) etc. Consequently the growth of agricultural exports should remain very satisfactory.

Import component of Agri produce and Industrial production

5311. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the import of component of agri produce and that of industrial production meant for export;

(b) what is the import export ratio of agri produce *vis-a-vis* ratio of industrial products;

(c) what is the potential of agri export of India for the next decade and the target for it; and

(d) steps being taken to encourage the farmers to boost export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The import intensity varies from commodity to commodity. While it is high in the case of exports of Gem & Jewellery, the import intensity is marginal or low in the case of exports of primary products like agricultural products and mineral products. Estimates on import export ratio of agricultural produce and industrial products are not available.

(c) The export projections for agro-exports at the end of the Eight Five year Plan (1992-97) including tea, coffee, rubber and cotton is Rs. 12,064 crores at 1991-92 prices.

(d) Government attaches special importance to the growth of export in the agricultural sector. Government plans to encourage export of superfine varieties of rice, durum wheat, fresh fruits and vegetables, processed foods, cashew kernels spices, oilcakes, meat and meat products etc. in a big way. While maximising foreign exchange from the agricultural sector, the strategy of the Government is to allow the export of items of mass consumption in such a manner that it does not compromise with our food security. The introduction of a unified exchange rate, liberalisation made in EXIM policy 1992-97, lowering of import duties on certain inputs and materials required by the agricultural sector, extension of the benefits available to units under the scheme of Export Processing Zones (EPZs), and allowing the exporters or agricultural commodities to sell up to 50% of their produce in the domestic tariff area are all steps intended to improve and enlarge exports of farm products.

निर्यात करने वाली कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा

5312. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव :**

चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार समय-समय पर निर्यात करने वाली कम्पनियों के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा करती है;